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Speech by Minister of  
Heavy Industry, A. Yugov  
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SPEECH BY MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, A.YUGOV -- Sofia, Rabot-nichesko Delo, 4 Oct 51.

Speech by the Minister of Heavy Industry, comrade Anton Yugov, before the meeting of the winning masters of the speed method of shaft sinking, engineers and technicians for exchanging ideas and experiences on the rapid sinking of mine shafts, which took place on 25 Sept 51.

Dear Comrade:

The purpose of today's meeting was to proceed with the exchange of experiences among the winners in industry and the speed-up winners, confirming the great importance of speeding up work methods in the mine galleries. The great interest aroused at the meeting by the discussions of the new Soviet work methods is altogether explainable if it is remembered that the mastering and application of these work methods, which are unknown to capitalist economy, will bring a great improvement to the Bulgarian mining industry. The experience of the Soviet miners demonstrates that the introduction of progressive work methods is one of the most important conditions for a speedy development of the mining industry and for the entire national economy in general, for constantly increasing the productivity of labor, for reducing production costs and for realizing large savings for the national economy.

There is no doubt that the meeting will contribute advantageously to mastering and more extensively introducing pro-

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gressive work methods in Bulgarian mining enterprises, especially the mastering of speed-up methods of shaft sinking at the ore and mining industry enterprises.

Very valuable proposals, as supplements to the report of Comrade Vangel Dimitrov were made at the meeting. They must be included in the resolutions, to be voted on at the present meeting.

The majority of the Comrades who took the floor spoke creatively and to the point, which shows that there is no lack of desire to master the speeding-up of shaft sinking, which is the thing that really counts. It assures the rapid mastering and extension of the accelerated methods of shaft sinking in Bulgarian mining enterprises.

Of course, some of us spoke of things which were incorrect. A number of Comrades were perfectly justified in their reaction against the attempt to vindicate the small-scale sinking of shafts, and justly stated their objections to the persons who attempted theoretical explanations of "special" conditions.

As you know, comrades, there undoubtedly are objective difficulties in the process of introducing new progressive methods. The degree of mechanization of the different pits is varied and in certain ones it is virtually non-existent. But, if there is proper work organization, an appropriate allocation of working hours and the utilization of each

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minute on the time tables, no matter what the conditions, there will be an inevitable increase in mine shaft sinking.

Comrades, it is almost superfluous to stress the great importance of the mining industry under the present national conditions, under the conditions of the people's democratic regime and of building socialism in Bulgaria. It must be emphasized that building the economic and cultural basis of socialist society in Bulgaria is not possible without exploration and maximum utilization of the nation's mineral wealth. The results of the explorations, completed at present, reveal that Bulgaria has rich mineral wealth. The quick tempo of Bulgarian industrial development calls for more rapid sinking of mine shafts, speedier discoveries of new mineral wealth, an increase in the capacity of the pits under exploitation and assurance of the constant growth of the Bulgarian mining industry as a basis for the future development of industry and of the entire national economy.

As far back as at the Fifty Party Congress, the unforgettable teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov, demanded the "extensive exploration of Bulgarian natural resources, the discovery of domestic petrol, and the establishment of a domestic metallurgic industry of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and insisted on the rapid development of the coal and ore industry.

Remembering the enormous importance of mining for the development of the entire national economy on the road to

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socialism Comrade Vulko Chervenkov, at the Third Party Conference, emphasized the "considerable delay in exploratory and preparatory work in the coal and ore industry which adversely affects the development of these branches of industry."

For that reason the Party and the Government do not spare means for developing the mining industry.

During the last two years especially, the Bulgarian mining industry has increased almost 3 times in comparison with 1939. Ore production increased 13.6 times and coal production by 287 percent. Such tempos were impossible for mining industry development under the capitalistic conditions, since the capitalists sought easy ways of enrichment and did not invest large amounts of capital for exploring and uncovering mineral wealth.

Increased production of ores and coal cannot be achieved by simply enlarging the existing mines and beginning operations in new pits. A constant increase in ore and coal production must be accomplished by a constant increase of labor productivity, which requires proper labor and mine organizations, the proper utilization of machines and mechanization in general, and a most extensive application of progressive work methods, such as the cyclic method, multi-drilling system, accelerated shaft sinking etc.

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### 1. ON THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF ACCELERATED SHAFT SINKING IN THE BULGARIAN MINING INDUSTRY

The rapid increase in the development of the ore and coal industry during the last 2 years are accompanied by the constantly increasing volume of mine shaft sinking, which have increased in 1951, as compared to 1949, as follows:

(a) at the "Rudi i Metalurgiya" (Ores and Metallurgy) Mining Combine enterprises -- 6 times;

(b) at the "Gorubso" Combine enterprises -- 3 times;

(c) the other mining combines and explorators organizations -- from 2 to 3 times.

These facts reveal the rapid increase in the volume of shaft sinking in the mining industry and all its branches.

Parallel with that, as a result of the increased mechanization and the application of Soviet methods in labor organization, the labor productivity of the miners increases yearly and the monthly production of mining enterprises is accelerated.

Labor productivity in the pits of the "Rudi i Metalurgiya" Combine enterprises was 5 centimeters per manshift in 1950, while for the first 8 months of 1951 it is already 9 centimeters, which represents an increase of 80 percent. Of course, this increase is far from sufficient, however, these figures show that labor productivity at the enterprises

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of the "Rudi i Metalurgiya" Combine have marked a rapid increase.

Productivity of labor at enterprises of other combines and organizations has also increased as follows:

the Complex Geological expedition -- 30 percent

the non-metallic minerals -- 20 percent

coal -- 5 percent.

Thanks to the exceptionally skillful and adequate labor organization, which is the main requisite for the rapid shaft sinking, the average monthly development of preliminary mining operations at the enterprises of the Soviet-Bulgarian Mining Company during the recent years increased many fold. During the last 2 months individual brigades have made record achievements. The brigade of Yordan Georgiev and Tsolo Khris-tov made a sinking of 301 meters at a drift during July, and the brigade of Comrades Petur Vitanov, Petur Todorov and Zdravko Petkov reached 406 meters in August. A short time ago a telegram was read from the "Velikiyat Oktomvri" (the Great October) Brigade, which reached the depth of 417.8 meters and pledges to achieve a record monthly sinking of 435 meters. These results are due to the good labor organization and to the degree of mechanization. The meeting had the opportunity of hearing the shock worker and member of the military labor forces, Comrade Yordan Grozdanov, who said

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that the workers are careful not to lose even a second during work. It is only with good organization and hourly schedules that such record can be achieved.

The average monthly achievements in the opening horizontal galleries at the enterprises of the mining combines of the Ministry of Industry have, comparing 1950 with 1951, increased as follows:

the "Rudi i Metalurgiya" Combine -- from 8 to 12 meters up to 20 to 25 meters;

the "Vulglishta" (Coal) Combine -- from 60 to 88 meters;

the Complex Geological Expedition and the Head Office for Geological and Mining Studies -- from 12 to 20 meters.

The best speed brigades achieved even higher indexes in the galleries in one direction.

At the "Rudi i Metalurgiya" Mining Combine the highest achievements in the opening of horizontal galleries in 1949 have been from 25 to 30 meters per month in one direction, while during the current year the figure attained is 70 meters.

The brigade of Comrade Stoyan Bunchev, at the "Radka" Mine, achieved the 76-meter mark in one direction during May; the brigade of Comrade Atanas Krustev, at the "Vasil Kolarov" Mine attained the 50-meter mark in July; the brigade of Comrade Kosta Stoyanov, at the "Vurli

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Bryag" Mine reached the 48-meter mark in August, and the brigade of Comrade Georgi Videnov, at the "Chiprovtsi" Mine achieved the 50-meter mark in August.

The best achievements of the "Gorubso" Combine enterprises during the past year were 40 to 45 meters of monthly ukar. This year the brigade of Comrade Ramadan Kushev achieved 59 meters of monthly ukar and the brigade of Comrade Petur Ilkov achieved 62 meters.

The Complex Geological Expedition achieved during the past year, maximum monthly ukars of from 25 to 30 meters. This year the best brigades have made greater achievements. The brigade of the brothers Chilindrovi has reached the 50-meter mark and another brigade has reached the figure 64 meters of monthly ukar.

Undoubtedly these are new successes. They prove that the enterprises of the mining industry, of the "Gorubso" Combine and of the Soviet-Bulgarian Mining Company have many latent reserves which, when properly used, will assure the increase of ukars in the sinking operations.

## 2. ON THE DEFECTS IN THE WORK OF OPENING GALLERIES

Notwithstanding the achievements made at a number of enterprises, the tempos of the preliminary mining operations, labor productivity of the miners and the average monthly development of the mining operations are still very low. These

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facts were stressed at the meeting.

At the exploration projects of the Head Office for Geological and Mining Studies the labor productivity per worker is not above 5 to 6 centimeters to a man-shift against 9 to 12 centimeters at other enterprises. The Office cannot present an excuse for this state of affairs; it cannot mention any lack of machines or other objective reason as an excuse. Even with the machines that the Office has at its disposal, with proper work organization the labor productivity of a worker could be increased at least twofold.

Labor productivity at the "Zlata" Mine, attached to the "Rudi i Metalurgiya" Combine, is very low and amounts to 5 centimeters per man-shift. The labor productivity of a number of enterprises of the "Nerudni Izkopaemi" (Non-Metallic Mineral Reserve) Combine and the "Vuglishta" Combine is also low.

At the different "Gorubso" Combine enterprises mining operations decline more and more each month. The average monthly achievement of the mining operations is only 14 meters and the labor productivity per miner, during the first 8 months of this year, was only 24.4 centimeters per man-shift while it is 28 to 35 centimeters at other enterprises.

These unsatisfactory results are primarily due to the fact that the enterprise managers do not attach the necessary importance to the mining operations, nor do they take meas-

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ures to improve labor organization or personnel training, and they do not provide the necessary equipment and tools.

The managers of the "Gorubso" Combine still do not fully grasp the fact that the preliminary mining operations are decisive in enlarging the actual mining operations. They assure regular and constant work for an enterprise at a given time, the necessary reserves of extracted material and they also solve the problem of increasing the future volume of work.

It is perfectly clear that such an attitude towards the sinking of shafts, especially on the part of the Head Office for Geological and Mining Studies and of the "Gorubso" Combine, must not be tolerated any further, since it would lead to the failure of the plan for exploring and preparing the most important beds and, consequently, endangers the prescribed increase of production.

What do all these data indicate?

First of all they indicate the existence of serious weaknesses in the work organization, in the organization of preliminary mining operations and in the preparation of the mines for operation, which endangers the development of the Bulgarian mining industry. All combines and enterprises in the mining industry must speedily and resolutely eliminate all these weaknesses. This is an important and principal task which must be tackled by the Ministry of Heavy Industry and by the mining industry enterprises and organizations.

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### 3. THE MOST PRESSING TASKS FOR ACCELERATING THE APPLICATION OF THE SPEED-UP METHOD OF WORK IN MINES

The tasks imposed by the Party and the Government for the further development of the national economy require increased production of coal, ores and non-metallic mineral wealth. This, on the other hand, requires an acceleration of the work of preparing new pits, the enlargement of drifts in the mines and, consequently, an increase in the volume of exploratory operations, and an increase of investments in mines and in preliminary mining operations.

By 1952, as compared with 1951, the volume of shaft sinking work will be increased as follows; at ore industry enterprises by 1.5 to 2 times, and at other enterprises, from 30 to 60 percent.

This great and responsible task will be solved only by future radical improvement of labor organization, mechanization of the preliminary mining operations, proper utilization of explosives and the extensive application of progressive methods of work in opening galleries. This will bring about a further increase in the labor productivity of miners and of the average monthly work progress in the pits.

What measures should be taken for assuring the solution of these problems, which must also be considered in the resolutions to be made at this meeting?

In the first place, it is necessary to study carefully

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and diligently, to master and apply the experiences of Soviet speed-workers, the experience of the winning brigades in opening galleries by the speed-up method and, especially, the experience of the brigade of Comrades Yordan Georgiev, Tsolo Khristov, Petur Stoylov, Petur Vitanov and Zdravko Petkov.

In the second place, in order to publicize the experience of speed-up brigades special pamphlets about the experiences of the winning speed-up brigades should be published, and these pamphlets should be distributed among the different enterprises; the speed-up workers should visit other enterprises and report on their work methods at general meetings.

In the third place, it is necessary that the "Vuglishta" and "Rudi i Metalurgiya" combines and the other organizations in the mining branch should organize, during the fourth quarter of the current year, not less than one speed-up brigade at each pit and assure that by the end of the year these brigades will have mastered the speed-up method for opening galleries and will be able to produce the following: the Vuglishta" Combine -- not less than 150 to 200 meters of monthly ukar, and the other mining combines and organizations -- not less than 120 to 150 meters.

Brigades must be organized to serve as examples to others. If the managers of the mining enterprises do not act upon this problem of applying the speed-up method to the sinking of shafts it will remain a mere wish.

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In organizing speed-up brigades the following must be observed:

(a) The members of the brigade should be selected with care and the chosen members should be specially trained for the regular and methodical performance of the different operations of the entire work cycle.

(b) The work schedule and the graphs on the different operations of the cycle should be drawn carefully and soundly, so that the workers can be correctly assigned to the different jobs:

(c) The speed-up brigades should be supplied with the necessary machines, equipment and materials; the premises should have proper ventilation and the machines and equipment at the enterprise should be used to their fullest capacity.

(d) While the brigades are using the speed-up method of work a time and motion study of the performance of different operations of the cycle should be organized, so that the amount of working time lost can be determined and the necessary measures taken in due time to eliminate the existing defects in the work organization of the brigades.

The speed-up method of work in opening galleries should be started only after thoroughly training the workers and preparing the equipment, remembering that insufficient preparation for that important and responsible task can cause the failure of a brigade's work and can cause the members to doubt the

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possibility of mastering this progressive method of work.

In the fourth place, to increase the speed of the coal-cutting operation which is considered to be the main objective, the following things should be performed:

(a) All galleries should be manned by the necessary number of miners and the necessary machines should be supplied. The transfer of men and machines to other spots should be forbidden. The existing practice of shifting miners and machines from one place to another causes serious damage to the work and does not permit the formation of brigades with a constant personnel;

(b) Necessary ventilation of all galleries should be assured and drilled holes should be sprayed with water;

(c) Labor organization and the manipulation of explosives should be radically improved by providing for the proper distribution of labor, the proper arrangement of blasting holes in the drift and the normal pressure of the compressed air in the drift.

On the basis of such an organization of labor and the distribution of miners and machines, the average monthly horizontal cutting in a drift must reach the following figures:

First -- the enterprises of the "Vuglishta" Combine -- not less than 100 to 110 meters;

Second -- the enterprises of the "Rudi i Metalurgiya"

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Combine and the "Gorubso" Combine -- not less than 35 to 30 meters.

Third -- the Complex Geological Expedition and the Head Office for Geological and Mining Studies -- not less than 30 to 35 meters.

The average monthly mine cutting must reach the following figures by the end of 1952:

for coal -- not less than 130 to 140 meters;  
ore mining enterprises -- not less than 50 to 60 meters;  
research enterprises -- not less than 40 to 50 meters.

Considering the exceptional importance of the speed-up method of work in the galleries, an extensive socialist competition should be organized throughout the country among the individual brigades which apply the speed-up method. The Republic should institute the presentation of a number of prizes to be awarded by a special decision of the Council of Ministers, or by a commission delegated by it, and presented each quarter, according to the results of the work of the brigades participating in the competition.

Comrades, there is no doubt that the present meeting for the exchange of experiences on the speed-up method of work in the mines will have a beneficial effect on the introduction and extension of the new Soviet work methods in the Bulgarian mining industry. For that purpose it is necessary that the meeting should decide that these excellent examples, which

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have been explained here, be discussed at length and in detail at special forums and meetings of all mining enterprise personnel, with the engineers and the technical personnel taking an active part. Each enterprise should prepare a concrete plan of intended measures for the execution of the decisions taken at this meeting.

The present meeting should mark the beginning of a radical transition in the mastering and introduction of progressive methods of work in the Bulgarian mining industry and, more specifically, of the rapid shaft sinking, which represents an important guarantee for other great achievements in the development of ore and coal production.

Learning from the rich experiences of Soviet industry, which the Bulgarians must grasp to the utmost, with the concrete assistance of the excellent Soviet comrades who are working together with us and helping us with our work, we can and must assure the execution of the great and responsible tasks which are given us by the Party, the Government and, personally, by Comrade Chervenkov -- tasks with which Bulgarian mining industry must cope.

Now, while the Month of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and Soviet Culture is being celebrated, the further spread of socialist competition for mastering and extensively applying new Soviet work methods will represent our best contribution for strengthening the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship -- a guarantee for strengthening the economic and defensive

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might of Bulgaria, for safeguarding Bulgarian national independence and for consolidating the cause of peace throughout the whole world. (Applause).

In this way we will best express our deep gratitude and heartfelt thankfulness to our great liberator, the Soviet Union, to its government, to the All-Union Communist Party (bolshevik), to our beloved teacher and leader, the leader and teacher of the entire progressive humanity, the great flag-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin (applause, the audience rises and chants "Stalin, Stalin"), for the constant brotherly and selfless assistance which is being extended to Bulgaria for the speeded building of socialism in the country.

Under the guidance of our beloved Party, headed by Comrade Vulko Chervenkov, and under the fatherly protection and constant care of our beloved teacher and leader, Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin, let us march forward, Comrades, towards spreading mass socialist competition and for mastering and extensively applying -- progressive work methods in the Bulgarian mining industry. (Applause, chanting: "Stalin, Stalin, Stalin - Chervenkov")

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